

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

Jan. 30, 1864—A Confederate Cavalry Detachment, Under Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, Captured a Valuable Federal Supply Train Near Medley, W. Va.—Sharp Work Among Snow-Covered Mountains.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

Fifty years ago today, Confederate cavalry raiders under Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, captured a valuable Federal supply train of ninety-three wagons near the village of Medley, W. Va. The incident was a fine example of sharp work, amid a wild setting of snow-clad mountains.

The command of Gen. Rosser was part of a larger force under Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, which had penetrated Federal territory for the purpose of gathering forage and cattle for use of the Confederate troops in the Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Lee disliked the thought of stripping the Shenandoah Valley of its supplies. The lower valley, which was controlled by the Federals, was practically barren. To spare the upper valley the Confederates looked to the most distant



BRIG. GEN. THOMAS L. ROSSER, C. S. A., AND ROUTE OF HIS MARCH TO NEW MARKET TO THE POTOMAC RIVER. (Photo from the Mass. Loyal Legion Collection.)

valleys of West Virginia and territory in dispute, for food supplies.

On January 28, leaving Indebent's cavalry and Walker's ("Stone-wall") infantry brigade near the town of Mount Jackson to guard the Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Early moved from New Market, in the center of the valley, westward toward Moorefield, W. Va. He had with him Rosser's cavalry, a brigade of infantry under Gen. Edward L. Thomas, Gilmer's and McNeill's Partisan Rangers and a battery of four pieces.

After a hard march over the mountains, the Confederate cavalry was in motion before daylight the next morning, January 29. In crossing the mountains from Moorefield to the broad valley of Patterson's Creek, upon which the wagon train was coming, the Rosser command came upon a Federal regiment, the Twenty-third Illinois, blockading the roadway by felling trees upon it and by digging it away where it was constructed along the hillsides. Forcing back the men in blue, Rosser's men soon had the obstructions removed and the pioneers of the brigade reconstructed such parts of the road as had been destroyed.

The Federal infantry detachment, which was in command of Lieut. Col. James Quirk, fell back rapidly toward Williamsport, the Confederates following closely in their rear and capturing a number of prisoners. Quirk's men when within four miles of Williamsport came upon the wagon train which was the objective of the Confederate movement. The wagons were in command of Col. Joseph Snider of the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry. Col. Snider at once assumed command of Col. Quirk's force, and, with his own detachment of train guards, prepared to meet the Confederate advance.

The Federal force consisted of the Twenty-third Illinois, a detachment of the Second Maryland, the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, and a detachment of the Ringgold Cavalry Battalion, numbering together about 1,500 men.

Gen. Rosser, who had less than 1,000 men, dismounted to charge the position which the Federals had taken up. The first Confederate attack was repulsed,

and for a considerable time thereafter the fight was continued on fairly even terms. After more than an hour of hot contest one piece of the Confederate artillery came up from Moorefield and was brought into action. A general advance on the part of Rosser's men broke the Federal line and put it to flight.

Loot Bought with Blood.

In the excitement attending the conclusion of the engagement the Federal wagons, in their efforts to escape, cut their trails free from the wagons and rode off on them. This precluded any chance of saving any of the wagons, and Col. Snider withdrew his men to an elevation some distance in the rear. There they made a determined stand for a short while and finally retreated in good order.

In this engagement the Federals lost five killed, thirty-four wounded, and about forty captured, the latter including Maj. Nathan Goff, Jr., of the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, whose horse was shot down and pinned its rider to the ground. Gen. Rosser lost twenty-four men killed and wounded.

The train captured by the Confederates was heavily loaded with commissary stores—bacon, rice, coffee, sugar, and the like—much needed by the Confederates. Forty-two of the ninety-three wagons being without teams, the drivers having ridden off on them, were burned. The balance of the train was sent over the mountains to Moorefield and thence to New Market in the Shenandoah Valley.

Gain Bridges by a Ruse.

The Federals at Petersburg, learning of the capture of the supply train in their rear, and fearing that they would be captured by superior forces of the enemy, evacuated the town at midnight of January 29 and retreated through the gaps at New Creek Mountain to the New Creek on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On the morning of February 1 Gen. Thomas' brigade of Confederate infantry having come up and joined Rosser, the combined force moved into Petersburg, where it secured about 15,000 cartridges, commissary stores, and forage. After

destroying the works, Thomas' brigade was marched back to Moorefield and Rosser was sent north along Patterson's Creek toward the Potomac, to collect cattle and, if possible, to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

At the north end of Patterson's Creek Valley were three small railroad bridges: one crossing the creek, another the Potomac River, and a third the Potomac Canal. These bridges were guarded by fifty-seven men of Company F, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. John W. Hibler. The bulk of the detachment was at Patterson's Creek Bridge and had picked well out on all the roads.

The Confederates came up in front of the Federal outpost early on February 2. The advance guard was dressed in Federal uniforms, and represented themselves as members of the Ringgold Cavalry, who were stationed at a nearby town. By this ruse the Confederates captured all of the outlying Federal pickets, and were enabled to attack the main body without warning. Seeing the hopelessness of attempting to withstand such a superior force, these rapidly retreated toward Cumberland, eight miles up the railroad, where Gen. B. F. Kelley, the commander of the Federal department of West Virginia, had his headquarters.

The Confederates then proceeded with their work. They burned the three railroad bridges, destroyed one engine and road bridge, and captured a number of

all railroad property within reach, tore up the bridge by which the turnpike crossed the canal, and wrecked one canal lock. After completing the destruction they beat a hasty retreat up the valley for fear that their line of retreat might be cut off by bodies of cavalry which they knew were moving against them over the mountains from east and west.

Gen. Rosser's force, together with Gilmer's and McNeill's rangers, succeeded in bringing off about 1,500 head of cattle and 500 sheep, which were driven into the Shenandoah. The Confederate command reunited at Moorefield and retired without further loss to New Market in spite of a massing of Federal forces against them.

Gen. Rosser and his men were highly commended for their exploit by Gen. Stuart, Gen. Lee, and by the Confederate Secretary of War, James A. Seddon. "The bold and successful enterprise herein reported," Gen. Stuart endorsed Rosser's report. "Furnishes additional proofs of Gen. Rosser's merit as a commander and adds fresh laurels to that veteran brigade so signalized for valor already."

Tomorrow: Libby Prison Tunnel. (Copyright, 1914.)

TO BREAK GROUND FEBRUARY 12

Work on Lincoln Memorial Begins on Birthday Anniversary.

Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, stated yesterday that February 12 had been selected as the day for breaking ground for the Lincoln Memorial, to be erected in Potomac Park.

Former President Taft, chairman of the commission, is not in New Haven at present, but as soon as he returns will take up the matter of calling a meeting of the commission in Washington.

HELP FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

Department of Agriculture Plans to Improve Their Kitchens.

Because the kitchen is the most important room in the farm house, and the house itself is the most important building on the farm, the Office of Farm Management of the Department of Agriculture, yesterday announced its determination to investigate the possibilities of improvement in "farm women's workshops."

The inquiry will cover not only the kitchen, which is the most vital life of the farm is founded, but the entire house—the most economical and efficient arrangement of every detail of structure and furnishing, conservation of farm products, and the indoor comfort of the family.

FUNERAL FOR DR. MAGRUDER.

Services to Be Held This Morning at St. Matthew's Church.

Funeral services for Dr. Lloyd Magruder will be held this morning at St. Matthew's Catholic Church. Mr. Lee will officiate. Rev. George M. Kohler, Alphonso Donlon, president of Georgetown University, will preach the sermon. Burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery. The funeral will be private, only intimate friends attending.

The honorary pallbearers will be Emile Berliner, Howard S. Resaide, Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, Dr. Frank Baker, Dr. Henry D. Fry, Dr. George T. Vaughan, Dr. S. Adams, Dr. George M. Kohler, Dr. John D. Hird, and Dr. I. S. Stone. The active pallbearers will be Dr. S. R. Muncester, Dr. W. M. Barton, Dr. Roy D. Adams, Dr. Ralph A. Hamilton, Dr. William C. Gwynn, and Dr. Emory W. Reisinger.

Chamois Skin Not Leather.

Chamois skins are chamois skins and not leather, according to a ruling of the court of claims made yesterday in favor of the United States Express Company. The government levied 40 per cent duty on a consignment of chamois face skins, classing them as leather. The court held they should be taxed as chamois skins, and reduced the duty 10 per cent.

Courtship in Bohemia often lasts fifteen years.

To Keep the Skin Velvety in Winter.

The skin is very susceptible to the harsh winds of winter, yet a complexion of velvety softness and divine fairness is easily attained in the coldest weather by using a plain mayavation lotion. This lotion should be used night and morning after cleansing and drying the skin carefully. It is made at little cost—just dissolve an original package of mayavation in one-half pint of water. The lotion is ideal for banishing sallowness, blotches, skin roughness, and all discolorations.

Window Shades for Kitchens.

Window shades made from ordinary white muslin are practical and dainty for use in kitchen, dining-chamber or bathroom. For the shades purchase common white muslin and for the average window turn an inch hem on either side. The width of the hem will vary with the width of the window. Cut the muslin the length desired and turn a little wider hem on the end intended to hang down. In this hem insert a curtain stick and if desired, whip on some heavy lace as a finish below the hem. Starch the curtain slightly and iron smoothly and tack the unhemmed end on the round curtain roller. The curtain is now ready for use. It is desirable for its dainty appearance and for the reason that it can be laundered times without number when necessary; an especial reason for its use in the kitchen.

Cheese Tarts.

Line patty pan with cream pie crust, fill with the following mixture and bake twenty or thirty minutes:

One pint Griddle's old-fashioned cottage cheese, four eggs, two ounces almonds chopped, one-half cup currants, two tablespoons butter, sugar and lemon flavor. It is better to bake the crust before putting in the cheese mixture.

Pie Shells.

Line the pie plate but do not prick the crust as is customary. Instead, place another pie plate inside the one lined and see what a nice smooth shell you will have for your pie.

WOMAN AND THE HOME

Edited by JULIA CHANDLER HANE.

TANGO TEA FROCK.

A tango tea frock in white hammered crepe trimmed with flit lace and crocheted buttons. The crepe is one of the newest materials of the season, and will be in great vogue at the fashionable winter resorts. Four yards of 44-inch crepe and two yards of lace, with a half yard of not for the vest, are required for the dress.

The buttons may be made of the same material, if preferred to crocheted ones.

COLLARETTES FOR AFTERNOON BLOUSES.

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If you have a hand-embroidered muslin coat collar of the long rever sort (which now is used for original purpose) you may transform it into a collarette by simply joining the two pointed ends with a V-shaped waistcoat of plaited net that extends as far toward the bust as you wish to have it. The detail that turns this little sham waistcoat into a collarette is furnished by a wide strip of box-plaited maline crossing the back of the neck from shoulder seam to shoulder seam, and held down through the center with a narrow band in satin matching the covering on the vest's buttons.

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The Read Box.

Didn't you like to string beads when you wore short skirts and pitaifals? Of course! And you spent pennies and pennies for those little mosquito netting bags that held enough of the beads to fill a string-bag. Many of you, so of "stringing beads" many of you have forgotten the purpose for which they were intended and came to you without any holes at all. Can you not picture, then, of the delight a large box of tiny boxes of beads, beads with holes in them, would bring to a little girl on her birthday morning? These beads can be purchased in the art needlework stores. Properly used, a two-pound box of beads, even a one-pound box would bring joy—and hunt about for all the small boxes that you have received from the jewelry store and such places. If you cannot collect enough of the beads for your friends, provided your own supply is limited, the druggist will probably help you out. They need not be all of the same kind. They will probably be more interesting looking if they are of different sorts. Then go to the art needlework store and fill those same boxes, each with a different color or kind of beads. Get some strong thread in the same department for stringing the beads, and some needles for the same purpose and tuck them in a corner of the big box, together with the rows of little bead boxes that you have packed full of beads. Then up in the box is in pretty white paper and a big red ribbon bow.

Women of Big Accomplishment.

Miss Kate Barnard is One of the Most Interesting Women in America.

By MARY B. MULLETT. (Copyright, 1914.)

Miss Kate Barnard—"Oklahoma Kate," they call her in own State—is one of the most interesting characters in the country. Imagine a frail looking woman being in control of all the prisons, all the charitable institutions, all the reformatories, of a great commonwealth. It is amazing even in this modern age.

Kate Barnard is young—not half through her thirties yet. But she looks even younger than she really is; partly because she is so sweet and so over a sixteen-year-old girl; partly because in spite of a certain sad seriousness about her, she has the simplicity of a child.

She is essentially a product of the new South, for she has never lived in any other part of the country. But though her environment has had much to do with molding her character, the most potent influence in her life has been her father. When she was ten years old, he wrote in her autograph album: "Let faith, hope and charity be the theme of your whole life."

Rigidly, indeed, has Kate Barnard observed this injunction. She declares now that it is because of her father that she is "able to forego love, home, and material pleasures, and to become a voice for those who suffer in the gutter of human existence."

The First Step.

The first step toward her present career was when, in competition with 500 other applicants, she was made the representative of Oklahoma at the St. Louis exposition. At the great congress held there she was able to study human nature, and to fit herself to make it her career.

On her return to Oklahoma, she began by helping the immigrants, who were pouring into the territory. Mere girl, as she was, she was the patron of the United Protestant Association and a "little mother" to hundreds in Oklahoma City. She succeeded in getting the wages of street workers raised from \$1.25 to \$2.25 a day, and she helped to organize a Federal Union for working men.

Naturally, in a new country like that, this soon made her a political influence to be reckoned with. And when Oklahoma became a State, this girl was shrewd enough and brave enough to use the power she had acquired. Ambassador Bryce said of Oklahoma's ambassador that it was "the finest document of human liberty written since the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of Switzerland." And no little credit for making it such is due to the activities of one little woman—Kate Barnard.

Used Political Methods.

In doing her work she used political methods—but they were honest ones. About this time the farmers and working men, representing 6,000 voters, held a convention in order to protect their own interests in the adoption of the new constitution. Miss Barnard went to the convention and promised to support their measures if they would agree to endorse her three demands: a school law for a child-labor platform, a compulsory education platform, and the establishment of a department of charities.

She stayed two days, and before she left the human hand of the new materials of the season, and will be in great vogue at the fashionable winter resorts. Four yards of 44-inch crepe and two yards of lace, with a half yard of not for the vest, are required for the dress.

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Pie Shells.

Line the pie plate but do not prick the crust as is customary. Instead, place another pie plate inside the one lined and see what a nice smooth shell you will have for your pie.

WOMEN OF BIG ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Miss Kate Barnard is One of the Most Interesting Women in America.

By MARY B. MULLETT. (Copyright, 1914.)

Miss Kate Barnard—"Oklahoma Kate," they call her in own State—is one of the most interesting characters in the country. Imagine a frail looking woman being in control of all the prisons, all the charitable institutions, all the reformatories, of a great commonwealth. It is amazing even in this modern age.